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ROB G. M. REYNOLDS' HOME

SENATE ACTS UPON WILSON PEACE APPEAL

President Given Modified Support—Refused a Full Indorsement.

BY ARTHUR SEARS HENNING.
Washington, D. C., Jan. 5.—(Special)—The Senate today vouchsafed President Wilson a qualified indorsement of his peace appeal to the European belligerents.

Facing the defeat of Senator Michelson's comprehensively laudatory resolution, which would have been tantamount to repudiation of the president's attitudes—the administration leaders sought safety in compromise and accepted a substitute offered by Senator Jones, Republican, expressing approval of only that part of the peace note requesting the belligerents to "honor their terms."

The Republican substitute was adopted by a vote of 43 to 17. By thus limiting its indorsement of the president's note, the Senate yielded placing itself in the attitude of approving Mr. Wilson's declaration in favor of a league of nations to enforce peace of. Secretary of State Lansing's assertion that the peace note was not because the United States is in the "vanguard of war" with one or more of the belligerents.

WILL ASK ALL TERMS.
Having obtained this modified indorsement of his action in proposing a peace discussion, the president will initiate secret negotiations with the belligerents to ascertain if there is a feasible basis for bringing the warring powers together in a conference. He already has been advised informally of its approximate peace terms of the Tunisian powers.

The formal entente to his appeal and confidential advice from London are expected to place Mr. Wilson in possession of the terms of the allies. The president will decide whether to be warranted in making a formal appeal to the belligerents.

The public disclosure this morning that Mr. Wilson contemplated addressing an appeal to the belligerents proved appealing to the White House and he induced Secretary Lansing to deny that he contemplated "at this time" the dictation of another peace note.

TEXT OF JONES RESOLUTION.
The Jones resolution of qualified indorsement as adopted by the senate follows:

Resolved, That the Senate approves and strongly indorses the request by the president in the diplomatic notes of Dec. 18 to the nations now engaged in war that those nations accept the terms upon which peace shall be concluded.

LINUP ON THE VOTE.
We are on the Jones resolution was:

TEAS—(Democrats).

Porter, 100;

Jessell, 100;

Robinson, 100;

Seabury, 100;

Schoff, 100;

Sheppard, 100;

Shields, 100;

Simmons, 100;

Smith [Arl.], 100;

Smith [Gen.], 100;

Smith [S. C.], 100;

Stone, 100;

Swanson, 100;

Thomas, 100;

Tillman, 100;

Underwood, 100;

Wardman, 100;

White, 100;

Yates (Democrats), 100;

Porter, 100;

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within before the committee, and at the outset strenuously objected to testifying in public, but was overruled.

Wood then testified he had been informed that on Wednesday, Dec. 20, which was prior to publication of the note, a confidential telegram had been sent by R. W. McKinnon of Thomson & McKinnon, brokers of Chicago, to Ralph H. Hartley, manager of their branch at Oshkosh, Wis., advising him that the president would have a message of importance soon and that he should advise friends and patrons of his office to sell short on stocks. S. B. Friday of Oshkosh was named by Wood as his informant.

Early in the afternoon of the same day, Wood said he was informed, Lamont Bros. branch brokerage office in Lafayette, Ind., also received information from Chicago that the president was about to send a "peace note."

Gives Name of Baruch.

"I am informed," Representative Wood continued, "that Bernard Baruch had information about the note to the Democrats, and that on three days before it was sent, and that on two or three occasions about that time he was in consultation with Mr. Tumulty at the Biltmore hotel in New York."

"I have information also," Representative Wood continued, "that an exchange firm here known as F. A. Connally & Co., of which a Mr. R. W. Connelly, a brother of the president, was a member, engaged in profitable transactions in the recent flurry. Their dealings on the stock exchange were made through Hutton & Co. of New York, reputed to be one of the largest speculative concerns in Wall street."

Asked by Representative Henry for the source of his information, Mr. Wood said that most of it came from "Mr. A. Curtis, a broker and stock dealer in Wall street."

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"That came from Curtis in a letter."

"Will you get your information out the Connally firm and the Mr. Connelly you spoke of?"

"That has been a common rumor for several days," Representative Wood replied. "I heard it from several sources, but don't remember just where."

"What public position has Bernard Baruch?" asked Representative Campion.

"I understand he is a member of the council of national defense."

"Do you have a memorandum as to date of the alleged conference between Mr. Baruch and Secretary Tumulty at the Biltmore hotel?" Mr. Campion continued.

"I don't remember, but it is stated in letter from Curtis."

"What differences between Tumulty and Baruch, of course, you have information as to what they talked out?" Representative Garrett asked.

"No, I have not."

No Names of House Members.

Referring to the inclusion in his resolution of reference to Thomas W. Lawson's telegram hinting that members of congress sought to dodge an inquiry, representative Garrett asked if Wood any information in any way indicated that members of the house were involved in the "leak" transactions.

"I have no information whatever involving the names of any members of the house," Wood replied. "I know of no member of the house being mixed up in a stock crash."

I understand you to say that a firm Washington known as Connally & Co. by alleged transactions," Representative Garrett continued.

"Can state where you got that information?"

No more than it was common rule."

Is there any one you know who might be subpoenaed in that connection?"

No one except Hutton & Co."

plying to Representative Cantrell, who said he had not consulted Secretary Lansing regarding a reported lead the president's note either before or after he introduced his resolution.

Leak Through Newspapers?

Mr. Harrison referred to Secretary's conference with newspaper on the morning of Dec. 20 and suggested that at the conference were present some who were not newspaper men. Mr. Wood said he had heard nothing of that.

Harrison then suggested that there were representatives of the Wall Street Journal and Financial America at that conference, and that was the way the information got to the office here.

Mr. Wood replied he did not know that.

Harrison brought out that Wood was talking about Curtis, the broker, who received a letter from him after introduction of his resolution for investigation.

Wood replied that he had no information "about the Otto Kahn manipulations," as Mr. Harrison expressed it, after the resolution was introduced.

Does Not Charge Profit.

Do you charge?" Representative Dry inquired, "that Mr. Tumulty is paid by this so-called advance information?"

No, I do not," Wood replied, emphatically. "I do not charge that any person by it. I am merely telling what I have heard."

Mr. Henry continued: "Don't you think?"

That is the very reason I wanted to admit these rumors in a private session," replied Mr. Wood. "I do not know that Mr. Tumulty and therefore, I do not want to go to him. He might be a broker and I am a stranger, reaching him in this way."

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Is there any effort on the part of one pressing this investigation to aid the efforts of the president to get a peace?" demanded Chairman.

Not that I know of," Mr. Wood said.

Denies He's the Curtis.

oston, Mass., Jan. 5.—Allen Curtis of the firm of Curtis & Sons, who was in Boston today, took occasion to explain that he was not the "Curtis" mentioned by Representative Wood at the hearing before the House committee on the alleged leak in state department at Washington.

"A. Curtis" is unknown.

Wood, Jan. 5.—No other brokered "A. Curtis" other than Allen Curtis, who today denied he was the "Curtis" mentioned by Representative Wood at the hearing before the House committee on the alleged leak in state department at Washington.

He thought possible he might be a curb or an independent operator, he said.

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TEXT OF A. CURTIS' LETTER BARING PEACE NOTE "LEAK"

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5.—The Curtis letter to Representative Wood regarding the Wilson peace note "leak" and mentioning the name of Joseph P. Tumulty, the president's private secretary; and Bernard M. Baruch of New York, follows:

"New York, Dec. 28.—William R. Wood, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.—Dear Sir: The Democratic majority of the house will not, I presume, permit the adoption of your resolution of inquiry, but it is a highly meritorious measure none the less, and if I can do so I want to help you.

"Bernard M. Baruch of this city unquestionably had the news of Secretary Lansing's note, as early as Saturday, Dec. 9. The note was dated Dec. 11 and not dispatched until Dec. 12."

"The official copies of the note are dated Dec. 18, they were placed in the hands of news associations at 6 on the afternoon of Dec. 20, and were released for publication in morning papers of Dec. 21. Officials announced that the note had been transmitted to Europe on the cables in the early morning hours of Dec. 19."

"How Baruch got it I am not prepared to say, but a gentleman of my acquaintance makes the positive statement that he saw Mr. Tumulty and Mr. Baruch breakfasting together at the Biltmore hotel in this city on two or three occasions coincident with the penning of the note and its secret dispatch."

"I have information also," Representative Wood continued, "that an exchange firm here known as F. A. Connally & Co., of which a Mr. R. W. Connelly, a brother of the president, was a member, engaged in profitable transactions in the recent flurry. Their dealings on the stock exchange were made through Hutton & Co. of New York, reputed to be one of the largest speculative concerns in Wall street."

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Leak Through Newspapers?

GE B. OGLE
S OF WIFE'S
HTY WALLOPFAMILY TRIES TO
DISPROVE LEWIS
MURDERED MODEL

Friends of Suicide May
note Wealth to Clearing
Pittsburgher's Name.

Ogle's inability to
live enough to keep out
of the of his wife, Mrs.
Ogle, obtained for him a di-
latory. "I am not a member of the
University, and South
University clubs, and manager of
a Ogle Publishing company.
Ogle could control his
influential. The Ogle
living at 833 Hyde Park
and they are both compa-
nions in society circles.

Husband's Story.
Ogle told Judge Dennis H.
On the evening of March 21
went to a theater party
to call for her. I went
her home. When we ar-
she told me she "was
it all." She couldn't
start to beat me
blows several," asked Al-
man Easton.
her size they were
blows," said the plaintiff.
and head were so badly
my father commented on
day."

Peacock Alley.
1916, we were al-
Elizabethan room at the
el. My wife and I were
in Peacock Alley when with
whatever she struck us
before all the company.
the habit of losing her tem-
our married life became
we would ask unreason-
when I refused she would
unreason to name
things. Like me to ride home from
my father in the machine.
solved. "That was one

**AROUSED
SHIP'S LOSS**
5.—A telegram from Car-
s, says the sinking of the
Leandro, which was an-
day, has created a pro-
a sunken by a submarine. It
was the residence of Car-
who were saved. A
dispatch from Brazil reports
of the Norwegian steamship
gross, by a submarine.

Police Forces Lose Weight.
Capt. Tate said of detectives, said
today he was convinced that Lewis killed
Grace Roberts. He advanced a large
number of reasons in support of this.
But he abandoned the principal reason
he gave last night for charging Lewis
with the murder.

**Steamship Helgoy is
Sunk.**
Jan. 5.—Lloyd's Shipping
announced that the Greek
steamer Helgoy had been
sunk. Twenty-five men of the
crew were lost. The
steamship Helgoy is
been sunk.

Reported Lost Is Safe.
Jan. 5.—Lloyd's Shipping
announced that the Greek
steamer Uto reported sun-
ken, France, has returned to
say an official state-
are today.

AMERICAN MOVEMENTS.
Feb. 1.—Philadelphia
New York
Seattle
Portland
New York
San Francisco
Seattle
Seattle
Seattle

Mar. 1.—Seattle
Seattle

Mar. 1.—Seattle

AMERICAN GIRL DEFIES GERMANS IN BUCHAREST

Singer from Iowa Denounces Troops as They Enter the Capital of Roumania.

BY JAMES O'DONNELL BENNETT. [Special Wireless Dispatch to The Tribune.] BUCHAREST, via courier to Berlin, via Sayville, Jan. 5.—An American girl from Washington county, Iowa, tried to start something in the way of an anti-German demonstration when General Mackensen's men marched into Bucharest.

She is Phyllis Davis, daughter of a farmer, W. S. Davis, and she is blonde and pretty. Having lived in Bucharest for more than a year, and loving the Roumanians, she appointed herself a committee of one to receive the invaders as she felt he deserved to be received.

While the women of the Germanophile section of Bucharest's population stood on the sidewalks throwing flowers, bonbons, and cigarettes at the troops, Phyllis from Iowa, also present and active in the throng, cried, "Down with the boches!" at the soldiers and scolded the Germanophile Roumanians for receiving them well.

Falls to Anger Soldiers.

But the demonstration failed to materialize, and soldiers only grimed at her and the Roumanians begged her not to spoil the sport.

"I wondered," she said, "that the Germans did not arrest me. But nothing happened. That was the maddening part of it. I am terribly ashamed of these Roumanians. But they are like that. They are children."

Miss Davis was a dancer in American vaudeville. In April, 1916, she said for the first time she intended to dance. After an engagement in St. Petersburg she went to Bucharest and signed a contract to dance at the Alhambra. There she discovered that the manager expected his artists to sit until 4 o'clock in the morning drinking champagne with the men in the audience.

"That didn't go with me," she said. "What she said to the management was, 'What you want is not artists but cocottes, and I'm leaving.'

Given Aid of Vopicka.

Then our minister, Charles J. Vopicka of Chicago, had to get her out of trouble for breach of contract. As she receives an income from him and likes Bucharest, she stayed on and has observed the affairs with considerable keenness. The Roumanians liked her independent ways, and she has seen a good deal.

"Roumania," she says, "is wholly unprepared for war, though the people do not know that even yet. I have been up in their aeroplanes and always wondered if I'd ever come down alive, such rattletraps are they. The soldiers are good, but the officers are bad, very bad."

"A French prince found a group of them in a cafe one night when the Germans were closing in on Bucharest and said: 'Gentlemen, your place is in the trenches.' They readily agreed with him, but did not go to the trenches."

Quer American Flag.

Over the entrance of the yellow stucco villa where Miss Davis lives there hangs the most curiously designed American flag that I ever saw. It contains eight stars and six stripes and the colors have run.

"It may look funny," Miss Davis said, "but it served to protect me from having soldiers quartered in my house. I had it made at a store where I buy much."

"Then I scolded the man for putting in only eight stars. He said, 'How should I know how many stars your flag has?' But he knows now, for our flag is all over Bucharest."

"Meanwhile I have not heard from home in ten months. Do ask The Tribune to tell them that I'm safe and well."

Airman Batter City.

Of all the capitals which Germany has occupied Bucharest suffered the worst from aerial aviation raids, Minister Vopicka said.

"There have been many days since Roumania's war declaration when life here was hell, absolutely hell," he said.

"In four days following the opening of hostilities 250 people were killed by the flyers' bombs. Panic followed panic and the Roumanians finally took the Red Cross flag off the roofs of the hospital because in their excitement they believed that the flags were only serving as targets for the bombers."

"Telegrams kept coming up from the Danube with the warning, 'Put out the lights; the dyers are coming.' Then one by one the church bells sounded the warning until finally the great bell of the Metropolitan church, where the kings are crowned, would begin booming.

Meanwhile the streets were red with the blood of soldiers, and some of the policemen lost their heads utterly and ordered the people not to smoke in the streets.

"Of the city's population of 300,000 perhaps 150,000 have fled, but since the Germans entered the city we have received many refugees from the country and we probably now have 300,000 here."

Capitulation Is Simple.

When the Germans reached the city hall and the officers said that they were ready to receive the mayor's capitulation that official said for Mr. Vopicka to witness the proceedings. Entering the mayor's office, the first German whom Mr. Vopicka met was one of the princes of Schaumburg-Lippe, who had been an attaché at the German legation in Bucharest and who had departed hurriedly upon the war declaration. He and Mr. Vopicka had been great friends, and upon meeting him Mr. Vopicka said: "Well, prince, you haven't kept your word. You said you would be back in six months and here you are again in a hurry to leave."

Present at the capitulation with the Chicagoans were the representatives of Holland and Greece. Mr. Vopicka said that it passed off like a routine business transaction. Without excitement or frills the city was delivered to the conqueror, and after a few salutes all was over.

Ride In Like Committee.

The most picturesque incident of the German entry was the most comic, and it was characteristic of the German manner of faciness. Approaching the city from the north, one company found

THE MENACE TO SWITZERLAND



Reports that the neutrality of Switzerland is in danger and that one side or the other in the great war was likely to move through the little republic to strike a blow at the enemy at a nerve and less heavily prepared point have been received, with more or less frequency during the last few weeks.

Switzerland is encircled by four of the great warring powers and ever since the start of the struggle the Swiss army has been mobilized to oppose a possible invasion. To the north, northeast, and east are the Teutonic powers of Germany and Austria; to the

FRANCE, BE PROUD!!

Gen. Nivelle Predicts Year of Victory in Message to Army; Sees Germans' Most Powerful Efforts Broken and Allies Now Superior.

IMOGES, France, Jan. 5.—France Militaire today publishes the following general order to the troops, issued by Gen. Nivelle:

"At a time when another year of the war is ending you can be proud of the work accomplished. At Verdun, we took the most powerful blow that Germany ever struck against any of her adversaries. On the Somme, emulating the courage of our British allies, during a long series of attacks you have given proof of a tactical superiority which will continue to improve. Never has our army been better trained or more brave or possessed of more powerful means."

"It is under these brilliant auspices that this year will begin. You will make it a year of victory."

In the absolute confidence I send you all, officers and soldiers, my most affectionate wishes for the new year."

SAF Pictures in City.

But amid the wild life an observer is confronted with some of the saddest pictures of this whole war. The shrine of Sainte-Dominique in the Metropolitan church is haunted by wan-faced women writing letters to the saint. The more desperate the reports as to the state of the Roumanian army become the more numerous are the letters.

Women whose husbands are at the front from the church, write a letter to the saint at the altar's desk, and take it to a green-robed priest standing by the side of the altar. The women kneel by the coffin and the priest placing the letter in the coffin begins to pray with incredible rapidity, and the women crossing themselves and whispering the words:

"Protect him, help him, save him."

It was late in the afternoon of a foggy day when I first saw this piteous sight. The church was dark, except for the gleam of a few candles and the blare of the organ, and the organ was decorating the walls. The thrones of the king and queen were swathed in linen.

Seeing such things and moving foyards among those intensely amiable, though irresponsible people, I am able to catch Mr. Vopicka's point of view when he said, "I am sorry about Roumania. Alons of all the Balkan states, it was genuinely free, even if in some respects it was a lawless freedom. The press had a free hand. The newspaper could write with complete freedom and did so, even to the exploiting of the scandals about the royal family. It was here, as it is with us at home, a freedom abused sometimes, but, first of all, freedom."

Women are not bad, but wild and eager. I like them, and when my official career is over, I want to come back here and work with them and for them. They need our help and our capital."

DID YOU PAY YOUR TAXES?

Within a few hours after the invaders entered the life of the town was restored to a presumably orderly basis. The electric light and street car system was restored. The established building of the officers' club, which looks like a grand opera house, has been converted into a military prison and hundreds of Roumanian soldiers who hid themselves in the houses of citizens are interned there. Today the wide streets before the building are packed from morning until night by civilians waiting for news from their imprisoned loved ones.

The golden domes of the numerous Greek churches still are wrapped from base to top in green canvas placed there to hide them from the filers and the electric light globes still are smeared with blue and white calcimine applied for the same purpose. Otherwise there are no signs of the three months' ordeal, save a few battered buildings.

The portraits of King Ferdinand and Queen Sophie still hang among the marble pillars and crystal chandeliers of the long dining room of the Hotel Boulevard, which now serves as a casino for the German officers.

Turk Flag on Tree.

A Christmas tree rises in the center of the room. Its decorations contain, among other cheerful ironies, a score of Turkish flags.

The first Christmas suggestion which I encountered in my first hour in this half Oriental, half European capital was a portrait of Charles Dickens, framed in silk in a bookseller's shop, where it was to be seen in the doorway of a Dutch shop.

I promptly bought it. The shelves were strewed with Pickwick Papers in French and the works of Hugo and De Musset.

Bucharest likes to be called the "Paris of the east," partly because of the extensive boulevard system, and partly because of its temperament.

Whether the boulevards justify the name or not, the tournaments do.

The most name of the town characterizes it, for that name is derived from the ancient Albanian word "bukur," and means "city of joy."

Prince Mircea of Wallachia having con-

ferred this title in the fifteenth century

DON'T FUSS WITH MUSTARD PLASTERS!

Musterole Works Easier, Quicker and Without the Blister!

There's no sense in mixing a mess of mustard, oil and water when you can easily relieve pain, soreness or stiffness with a little clean, white Musterole.

Musterole is made of pure oil of mustard and other helpful ingredients, in the form of a pleasant white ointment.

Take the pain of out-of-date mustard plasters. Will not blister.

Musterole usually gives prompt relief from sore throat, bronchitis, tonsillitis, croup, stiff neck, asthma, neuralgia, headache, congestion, pleurisy, rheumatism, lumbago, pains and aches of the back or joints, sprains, sore muscles, bruises, chilblains, frosty colds of the chest.

Present at the capitulation with the Chicagoans were the representatives of Holland and Greece. Mr. Vopicka said that it passed off like a routine business transaction. Without excitement or frills the city was delivered to the conqueror, and after a few salutes all was over.

Ride In Like Committee.

The most picturesque incident of the German entry was the most comic, and it was characteristic of the German manner of faciness. Approaching the city from the north, one company found

OFFICIAL WAR REPORTS

ROUMANIAN FRONT

GERMAN

ERLICHEN, Jan. 5.—Front of Archduke Joseph: On the golden Barye, the artillery fire was lively. Advanced Russian companies and raiding detachments between Czernowitz and Dorohu Weira failed with heavy losses.

Atacs delivered yesterday by Germans and Austro-Hungarian troops in the mountains situated between the Transylvanian eastern frontier and the lowlands of the Sereth secured us a considerable gain of ground. Several hundred prisoners were brought in.

Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: In the main body of the army, the 1st Army, the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 158th, 159th, 160th, 161st, 162nd, 163rd, 164th, 165th, 166th, 167th, 168th, 169th, 170th, 171st, 172nd, 173rd, 174th, 175th, 176th, 177th, 178th, 179th, 180th, 181st, 182nd, 183rd, 184th, 185th, 186th, 187th, 188th, 189th, 190th, 191st, 192nd, 193rd, 194th, 195th, 196th, 197th, 198th, 199th, 200th, 201st, 202nd, 203rd, 204th, 205th, 206th, 207th, 208th, 209th, 210th, 211st, 212nd, 213rd, 214th, 215th, 216th, 217th, 218th, 219th, 220th, 221st, 222nd, 223rd, 224th, 225th, 226th, 227th, 228th, 229th, 230th, 231st, 232nd, 233rd, 234th, 235th, 236th, 237th, 238th, 239th, 240th, 241st, 242nd, 243rd, 244th, 245th, 246th, 247th, 248th, 249th, 250th, 251st, 252nd, 253rd, 254th, 255th, 256th, 257th, 258th, 259th, 260th, 261st, 262nd, 263rd, 264th, 265th, 266th, 267th, 268th, 269th, 270th, 271st, 272nd, 273rd, 274th, 275th, 276th, 277th, 278th, 279th, 280th, 281st, 282nd, 283rd, 284th, 285th, 286th, 287th, 288th, 289th, 290th, 291st, 292nd, 293rd, 294th, 295th, 296th, 297th, 298th, 299th, 300th, 301st, 302nd, 303rd, 304th, 305th, 306th, 307th, 308th, 309th, 310th, 311st, 312nd, 313rd, 314th, 315th, 316th, 317th, 318th, 319th, 320th, 321st, 322nd, 323rd, 324th, 325th, 326th, 327th, 328th, 329th, 330th, 331st, 332nd, 333rd, 334th, 335th, 336th, 337th, 338th, 339th, 340th, 341st, 342nd, 343rd, 344th, 345th, 346th, 347th, 348th, 349th, 350th, 351st, 352nd, 353rd, 354th, 355th, 356th, 357th, 358th, 359th, 360th, 361st, 362nd, 363rd, 364th, 365th, 366th, 367th, 368th, 369th, 370th, 371st, 372nd, 373rd, 374th, 375th, 376th, 377th, 378th, 379th, 380th, 381st, 382nd, 383rd, 384th, 385th, 386th, 387th, 388th, 389th, 390th, 391st, 392nd, 393rd, 394th, 395th, 396th, 397th, 398th, 3

ASSERTS ALLIES FIGHT ON TO END ABUSE OF FORCE

Arthur Henderson of British
War Council Explains Re-
buff to Germany.

BY ARTHUR HENDERSON.
[Member of British War Council of Feb. 1.
January 5, 1917. By New York Tribune.]

LONDON, Jan. 3.—H. H. Asquith, the former premier, spoke of crushing Prussian militarism and David Lloyd-George, the present premier, says:

"Our only end is a most complete and effective guarantee against the possibility of the Prussian caste to again disturbing the peace of Europe."

We mean to crush Prussian militarism the organized effort toward world domination by the illegitimate application of military power. We do not suggest that every form of militarism or use of force is wrong. Even in civil life we regard force as necessary.

What the allies contend in regard to Germany is that its great military powers are not subject to proper military restraint that they have not been used in accordance with the principles of restraint and that despite what has gone on for nearly two and a half years there has so far been no change in this respect and no prospect of a change so far as Germany itself is concerned.

Says Germany Flouted Arbitration.

In the first place, all force and power to exercise force must be governed by the right spirit—and, regarding that, the most important thing is the recognition that so far as possible, other methods should be substituted for an appeal to force; that progress, alike in international matters and within a single community, consists in the substitution of moral for physical force, or at least in the use of force to sustain moral judgments. A nation only holds its military power by the right spirit if it is prepared to cooperate in every sound attempt to reach such a development.

You ask whether Germany is now prepared to cooperate in such a development. What evidence is there that Germany is no longer dominated by the lust for power; that she is not moved now by the ideal of force rather than by moral principles or the forces of great ideals? Have you forgotten that it is not long since Germany refused to sign an arbitration treaty with us?

Sees No Change in Temper.

It is the spirit of the Christians that the experiences of war and economic power which have brought Germany's change of policy? Does the change of policy represent in any sense a change of mind? If it did we should expect to find greater acceptance of the second moral limitation on military power; that it should be used in the right way.

It is admitted by neutral opinion in a degree unprecedented in the history of wars that one of the combatants has conducted the war with a savagery and lack of regard for human life unknown for centuries. That again it implies a lack of necessary restraint on the use of military power. And the fact that there are no signs of improvement in this respect—a fact attested to by the deportations of Belgians—does not suggest any change in the German temper.

Finally, the allies are convinced that Germany has not used its military power for the right ends; Germany has prepared for and fought a war of aggression, not of defense.

Germany's conduct Not Expected.

We contend, therefore, that Germany has neither held nor used its great military power subject to moral restraint. There is, indeed, nothing in its outlook which could make it impossible to expect that she will do so in the future.

Germany's subordination Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey wholly to her will. Middle Europe has become a political reality. It is impossible to return to a status quo as between Germany and her allies and that reason alone would make it impossible to expect a state of quiet as between Germany and her enemies.

We cannot tolerate so powerful and so strongly placed a military force as would be constituted by Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey, effectively united under German control, nor can we do so even in view of international aspirations for the future after peace comes. In the first place, such international aspirations might not be realized. This would not be the case if the action of the department results from a protest by the German government against the retention of Mr. Vopicka in Bucharest. Berlin charges that the American minister is pro-ally in his sympathies; that he has been "perniciously active" in aiding the cause of the allies, and that he has caused much friction with the German authorities in Roumania.

May Investigate German Charges.

Investigation probably will be ordered

A NEW BRAND OF BRAIN STORM

Brokers Battle Over Miss Moline's Stenographic Ability—Not Her Smiles.



Emma J. Moline

is a capable stenographer and he resented Gillett's attempt to hire her away from him.

Gillett denied Smal, worried him in battle in the Woman's Temple building, where they both have offices.

And Miss Moline keeps right on saying nothing.

VOPICKA SENT TO JASSY, ROUMANIA

State Department Transfers
U. S. Envoy Held Unneutral by Germany.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 5.—[Special.]

The state department today instructed Charles J. Vopicka, American minister to the Balkan states, to leave Bucharest and take up his quarters at Jassy, the seat of the Roumanian government since the evacuation of Bucharest.

The action of the department results from a protest by the German government against the retention of Mr. Vopicka in Bucharest. Berlin charges that the American minister is pro-ally in his sympathies; that he has been "perniciously active" in aiding the cause of the allies, and that he has caused much friction with the German authorities in Roumania.

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BRAILA SEIZED BY THE GERMANS; THEN GO ONWARD

Roumanian Port, with Big Busi-
ness and Great Stores of
Grain, Is Captured.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The Danube port of Braila, Roumania, one of the most important commercial centers in the country, has been captured by the German army advancing from the south and west united with the Bulgarian forces on the Dobrudja side of the city to effect its capture.

The Roumanian army is not con-
quered. It is unconquered in the
sense that the sole value of an
army even in this age of cow-
ardly, sterile technique—namely: in

Galatz Placed in Peril.

The fall of Braila and the complete clearing of Russian troops from the Dobrudja, announced by Berlin tonight, places the important town of Galatz, twelve miles north of Braila, in a perilous position that makes its capture inevitable.

With Galatz, the last defensive post on the Danube west of the Roumanian border, in their possession, the Teutons probably will launch the drive for Odessa that has been prepared for weeks. They also would be in a position to flank the Sereth river line, where the Russo-Roumanian army was ex-
pected to offer strong resistance.

Block Way to Turkey.

BERLIN, Jan. 5.—By wireless to Say-
ville.—The larger part of the forces of
the central powers which have been
fighting in the Dobrudja now are free
for other employment, and any Russian
plan to reach Constantinople by going
through the Dobrudja can be considered
as having failed, writes the military critic
of the Overseas News Agency, in review-
ing the military situation. He writes:

"All of the Dobrudja, aggregating
11,000 square kilometers (6,820 square
miles) has fallen into the hands of the
central powers.

"A defense of the Dobrudja against
a new Russian irruption is easy, since on
the north it is bounded by the broad
Danube district of the lower Danube
and on the east by the Danube delta
and the Black sea.

"Any Russian plan to obtain Con-
stantinople on the road through the Do-
brudja can be considered to have failed
forever. The larger part of the forces of
the central powers in Dobrudja now
are free for other employment."

CHICAGO KIN SURPRISED.

Members of the family of Minister Vopicka last night in their home on West Jackson boulevard expressed surprise at the German complaints against the attitude of the American diplomat. Mrs. Vopicka until last May was with her husband in Roumania.

"I know my husband has been and is a neutral American official, who treats all alike, and I am the one who need and are entitled to help," she said.

"When the war broke out father re-
mained at his post and worked through-
out the entire time until the present day
as a neutral American official," said Mrs. William H. Stevenson Jr., a daughter
of Mr. Vopicka. "He looked after the
interests of the Bulgarians and of the
Serbians. He worked as an Ameri-
can representative, aiding every one who
sought help and needed it. He treated
the Austrians, Germans, and Bulgarians
the same as he did the Serbians, Russ-
ians, Italians, British."

by the state department into the German
charges against Mr. Vopicka.

Mr. Vopicka, who is a resident of Chi-
cago, is a native of Bohemia and, as
such, a former Austrian subject. When
he was proceeding to his post, however,
the Austrian government complained of
his active association with Bohemian
liberals who are not in the good graces of
Vienna.

TERMS OFFERED
ONLY GENERAL

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The peace terms of
the Teutonic allies, which Count Julius
Andrássy, former Hungarian premier,
is reported to have said the entente
could learn from President Wilson, are
believed in diplomatic quarters to con-
sist of generalizations which Germany
and Austria-Hungary communicated to
the powers and presumably to the Ameri-
can authorities.

The peace expressed to the German and
Austro-Hungarian emperors his hope
that their terms would be "moderate
and acceptable." The emperors respond-
ed that it was their purpose to formulate
"moderate" terms.

"Reported to the reply of the entente
to President Wilson's peace note would
contain a statement of terms are now
known to refer to a similar general
statement of conditions.

ROUMANIA STILL DEFIAINT

Defeated and Overrun by Invaders, Government Calls on
People to Unite for Defense.

ASSY. Roumania, Jan. 5.—In re-
sponse to a unanimous vote of the
chamber of deputies the Roumanian government has or-
dered that a "declaration of inde-
pendence" be placarded in every town.
The declaration, which was read in the chamber by Deputy
Jorga, said:

"To indulge at this moment in
petty recriminations and personali-
ties would be to fail to comprehend
the great and tragic majesty of the
time. This war will cause to arise
here, as elsewhere, a new moral
harvest in the soul of every one
who aspires to serve the interests of
the country. We are the ones who
have the primary interest of the invader,
greedy for the suffering of those
whom he hopes to make his victims.
But the rallying of our moral forces
will show the world all the intelligence,
energy, and devotion that the
nation possesses."

"We are no longer party against
party or of personality against per-
sonality. The country absorbs in its
souls the spirit of the Teutons. Two
hopes hitherto have been dominant in
Roumanian history—Stephen the Great
and Michael the Brave. Now
is added the great figure of Ferdinand,
who, before conquering himself by sacrific-
ing, in order to become really king
of Roumania, all the time which at-
tached him to his first fatherland, to
the year of his youth, and to his
cause for those among whom he had
come to live, as to become one of us."

"The Roumanian army is not con-
quered. It is unconquered in the
sense that the sole value of an
army even in this age of cow-
ardly, sterile technique—namely: in

the consciousness of having gen-
erously offered itself in order to save
the country and to secure the tri-
umph of its race. Its long resist-
ance does honor to its flag. The
spirit of thousands who have per-
ished has passed, with the heroic
spirit of that supreme moment, to
those who survive and who carry with
them the spirit of their lost
comrades."

"The most important and most de-
voted part of this army is composed of
peasants. Once again, solemnly
and by the word of the king him-
self, their economic and political lib-
erty was promised them for a few days
ago. The moment of victory they
shall not be rewarded by flowers
while their fruits are reaped by others.

"Does the enemy seek a reply from
us? We give it here. He may have
burned our harvests, ruined our re-
sources, sent to the grave and flower
of our youth; he may have destroyed
the treasures of our ancient art; he
may have had the glory of loosing
Moldavia, and the spirit of the gnomes,
hordes of Turkey, as well as the
greedy, covetous Bulgars, but to
make a theatrical play of our hu-
miliated spirit—that pleasure he shall
never have."

"We have driven many enemies
from this land and we still are able
to conquer. The little church in the
forest still stands where Basil, son of
the Wolf, sheltered from the Tatars.
His faith and hope we have also, and
we await with absolute confidence
the hour when we shall again become
what we have been, and even more."

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The Chicago Tribune.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

FOUNDED JUNE 16, 1863.

REGISTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER JUNE 16, 1863, AT THE POSTOFFICE AT CHICAGO, ILL., UNDER ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879.

AN ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, NEWSPRINTS, LETTERS, AND PICTURES RECORDED IN THE TRIBUNE ARE OUT AT THE OWNER'S RISK, AND THE TRIBUNE SOLELY EXCUSED ANY LIABILITY OR RESPONSIBILITY FOR THEIR SALE OR RETURN.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1917.

"Our Country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong." —Stephen Decatur.

GENERAL STRIKE LEGISLATION.

The threatened general railroad strike of last August was averted by a course of conduct on the part of the president and congress which was profoundly vicious and demoralizing. The result of procrastination and unscrupulous political tactics was legislation without investigation or informed deliberation and under duress.

No such perilous precedent, no such ominous portent, exists in our history. We are now to observe its sequel. What is it to be? What was done was done. But the president declared that it must not happen again. What measures is the administration to propose to make that declaration something more than a futile exclamation?

Evidently so far as the administrative representatives have a program it is to include a law on the lines of the Canadian statute. It is to be held illegal to strike or lock out during a period of two months. Investigation and public opinion, according to the theory of this bill, will be sufficient to prevent a resort to extreme measures if given this time to operate.

What grounds are there for such expectation? The railroad controversy of last year had been going on for months when it culminated in the calling of the strike and the pusillanimous action of congress. The administration apologists have sedulously tried to give the public the impression that the crisis was precipitated. The truth is that the newspapers had been full of the approaching danger for months and the business organizations, notably the national chamber of commerce, had been investigating and petitioning from early spring up to the last days of August.

Did all this publicity prevent the crisis? It did not. Then what must we think of the sincerity of this proposal to provide for a much shorter period of public inquiry and discussion?

The fact of the present situation is frankly this. We shall have only a pretense of dealing with this grave problem if the same influences which worked out the shameful fiasco of last September are allowed to control strike legislation in this congress. Business opinion, public opinion generally, must concentrate upon a real solution and force congress to adopt it, or we shall have quick measures which will only lure us into fancied security and leave us helpless when another crisis presents itself. We shall pay heavily for playing the ostrich and for letting politicians play for votes with a problem of the first moment.

The principle which must control any solution of the strike problem in public service if it is not to be a sham solution is perfectly clear. That principle is founded solidly on the right of public defenses, and it holds that men who engage in a necessary public service shall be required to subordinate their private right of collective action when it takes the form of paralyzing that service.

The right to quit work in a body is recognized in private industry. It cannot be recognized in a necessary public service if public right is to be considered. When a man voluntarily enters the public service, a service upon which the health, safety, existence of the whole community directly depends, as it does depend upon the common carriers, he should be bound by the law of the land not to join in concerted action to paralyze the service. Such collective action is a power no group of men should be able to exercise over the community and will not be permitted to exercise if the public gives it a moment's clear thought.

Transportation is a public function, necessary to the community. Its agents, the corporations, on the one hand, the employees on the other, are subject to the paramount right of the public. The right to strike does not apply to such an industry and should be forbidden, not for a period, but absolutely.

No compromise of this principle should be permitted for one moment. No procrastination in establishing it should be tolerated. This is no subject for political precrastination. It is an issue of first rate moment, which we cannot shirk if we are to avoid a repetition of the disgraceful situation of last August or the national calamity of transportation paralysis.

At bottom the issue is whether the American people is self-governing or has reached the end of effectual democracy where organized factions assassinate freedom.

MACHINE GUNS.

Secretary Baker has a distinction in the president's cabinet. It is not a predetermined certainty that whatever he does will be wrong. We should say of the other gentlemen who surround Mr. Wilson that the probability of error was 100 per cent—possibly with one exception other than Mr. Baker.

He has done several serviceable things as secretary of war. The position seems to require a man's intelligence. Baker was in a manner of being a pacifist before he was appointed by Mr. Wilson's sure instinct for incongruity, as secretary of war.

Criticism of Mr. Baker is not indiscriminate nor inconsiderate, but when he takes Gen. Wood to task for remarks regarding the machine gun situation a feeling of decided impatience asserts itself.

The fact regarding the equipment of our little army is that hardly a modern implement of warfare is in its possession. Every intelligent army officer knows how battles are being fought now and knows that the American army has no acquaintance with the methods. Capt. Reilly recently describing the five stages in the French attack recovering two Verdun forts said that the American army knew nothing of any one of the five methods and did not have the equipment to undertake any one of them.

Of all the failures to provide equipment the failure with regard to machine guns is least excusable. A nation as wealthy as the United States could afford to scrap its machine guns if it made a mistake in choice. It cannot afford, even temporarily, to be without its proper equipment of federation.

Editorial of the Day

LABOR VERSUS EFFICIENCY.

(From the New Republic.)

Our greatest need in America today is a working agreement between democracy and science. It is incumbent upon scientific managers and organized labor alike to discover a basis of understanding.

THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE: SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1917.

A LINE O' TYPE OR TWO

Motto: How to the Ling lot
the winds fall where they may.

ONLY half a day left for the 'Big Leak.' From 12 to 12, to be precise.

"MARCH on to victory with the U. S. A." invites a recruiting placard. As a preliminary, you might practice walking backward.

ONCE upon a time a laundry advertised, with unconscious humor, "Don't kill your wife. Let us do the dirty work." And now a thousand laundries have adopted the slogan.

Heavy Operations.
Looking for a yellow taxicab.
Getting a tip on a waiter.
Trying to sell a collar in Chicago.
Flattering an actor.

"IN extracting heavy rooted cuspidas," says the Dental Review, "the extraction of the adjoining teeth will facilitate their removal." In treating bronchitis, also, cutting off the patient's head just below the chin will enable the physician to get at the seat of the trouble with a minimum of inconvenience.

PROTECTION OF SONG BIRDS.

[From the *Brentwood, Ind., Press*.]

"There a few crinkles out of your dress each day and you may save the lives of many birds that are unable to find food under the recent snows," says George Clifford, guardian of Evansville birds. The Bob White, he says, is especially in need of assistance, and will return all favors by his happy songs in the summer.

NO department is more useful than "How to Keep Well." There are so many persons who are in doubt whether it is safe to drink water, to bathe, to comb the hair, to eat an orange two days after eating an apple, to brush the teeth after a heavy meal. Without a guide, philosopher, and friend, these innocents would worry themselves into early sepulture.

Not Knocking the Retiring Officers.

[From the President of the Kansas Society of Chicago.]

The annual banquet will be held Jan. 29, in the Hotel La Salle. Col. Edward C. Little, congressman-elect from the Second district; former Gov. George H. Hodges, and Hon. Jay E. House, mayor of Topeka, will speak and the Operatic Quartet will sing. Other features of more than ordinary interest may be surprises and delight you. NEW OFFICERS WILL BE ELECTED.

"WOULDNT you be satisfied if you were going after a man for murder and he killed himself when you got there and were on the point of arresting him?"—Detective Woods.

Not if we were Sherlock Holmes. You can imagine Holmes' opinion of Woods.

Add Slogans: "Four Your Own."

Sir: With all due respect to the waitress, can you explain why she always wants to spill your coffee by filling the cup half full of so-called cream? I prefer to pour my own.

MICHIGAN GADDER.

MR. JACK HOAG, for whose gold opinions we shall remain unmitigated respect, writes that "to hit a ball with a wooden club with the wrists loose is to have a feeling that the club itself is stopped when the ball is hit," therefore he advises tightening the grip at the impact. It pains us to differ.

With Mr. Hoag, a golf ball opposes to the club-head hardly more resistance than a putball, as two minutes' experimenting will show. Sounder advice, we think, is this: Grip loosely or grip tightly, but never change throughout the stroke.

HISTORIC LITTLE REPETITIONS.

[London Morning Post.]

A story of the late Earl Kitchener well known at the time of his death, and for the accuracy of which I can vouch, is not its deeper lesson to-day. At an early stage of the negotiations leading up to the Peace of Versailles (May 1919) a disgruntled officer and personal friend of the commander-in-chief, the latter at Pritscha a private dinner as follows: "May we sing at church parades next Sunday?"—"Peace, Perfect Peace." The reply came stern and prompt: "No, sing Hymn No. 299 ('Christian, Seek Not Yet Happiness')."

OIL TALL LAMPS—One that doesn't smoke or go out nights!"—Ad.

If, in addition, they do not swear or drink, we may invest in one.

Going to Florida?

Sir: Do Aries and the undersigned will pull off a debate as soon as we can secure a hall from the sale of tickets. This bout has long been impending. The do is an antagonist of no mean caliber, but when it comes to weaving a redemptive pique your subscriber is not altogether a negligible quantity.

THE PROFESSOR'S WAGE.

One of the more prominent eastern colleges has been conducting a survey of itself. It finds the students living in magnificent dormitories and palatial fraternity houses, some of which are heavily endowed, going to classes in their own automobiles and possessing more changes of raiment than Samson lost by his ill-advised bet to the Philistine youth.

The situation does not console the American idea of dignity. We know that we present an aspect of prosperity built upon war and the scandal resulting from the leak of information seems to denote us of respectability.

A few persons have been able to present the nation as trafficking in every sort of human suffering, dealing with war and peace as if they were commodities. We have the appearance of a flock of buzzards and the moral sense of the nation must be touched with nausae.

An honest congressional investigation might be

denied us of respectability.

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The survey was pleasant until it looked into the homes of the professors. There it found scholars of Greek and Latin, profound teachers of physics, cranking up clothes wringers and putting bluing in the family wash tubs.

The average pay of professors in this particular college is considered high, but it is less than a good bartender can command. The unctuous head waiter at a fashionable restaurant makes considerably more. An assistant professor would grow fat on the stipend of the chorus girl who has straight and comely legs.

The professor is another "man with a white collar."

THE PLUTOCRAT.

IN a Sat. Eve. Post story, has the nursery in his house on the fourth floor, so

constructed "as to permit nothing that may transpire to leak to the floors below."

RIVAL FIRMS.

Sir: Went into a lop store to look at thermometers. The clerk showed me some priced

1. "Haven't you anything better than these?" I inquired.

Whereupon she replied, upishly: "Why, madam, those are Fahrenheits. Nobody makes a better thermometer than the Fahrenheit people." Isn't this rather hard on Centigrade & Co.?

N. H. F.

IN DECLARING that the war could not continue without involving the United States, Gen. Lewis neglected to pull the important prelude, "I do not wish to be an alarmist." This always lends

tremendous importance to that which follows.

NO. WE THINK SHE WAS CEASED.

Sir: A certain woman in the south wanting

to give her son a strong, masculine name called

Charles Tressie, after a railroad bridge. Then

she searched the newspapers for a name to give

her daughter which should indicate a feminine

name. "Larson" was the name of the enemy

she had the Shandian hypothesis?

"WE CAN SEE NOW," says the Berlin Lokal-

zeiger, "that the world is full of devils." And

no telescope is required.

ASSURANCE DOUBLE BURE.

(London Daily Mail.)

The engagement is announced of Miss Elsie Suh, 18, a graduate of the University of Wisconsin and is now engaged in the lumber business in Milwaukee.

"I ALWAYS thought Philadelphia a slow town,"

communicates J. U. H. "Now, it seems, it is a

model city."

MA CHERE, YOU SHOULD HAVE SEEN HIM!

(Benton ed.)

Lost—Black pants to full dress suit, between Evanston hotel and 301 Chicago av.

"POOR Uncle Abner!" she pouted. Sat. Eve.

Post.

Try that on your poorer.

Mr. ROOSEVELT expresses sympathy for the small investors who were deceived.

WHAT does mean investors, Colonists

E. L. T.

communicates and commented.

FIRE PREVENTION EDUCATION.

(From the Baltimore News.)

Fire prevention in public schools and fire prevention in homes are matters naturally of keen

interest. In the first case the question is largely

of proper legislation regarding the construction

and protection of school buildings; in the sec-

ond case it is largely a matter of individual edu-

cation.

The American army knew nothing of any one of the five methods and did not have the equipment to undertake any one of them.

Perhaps it is education which must be relied

upon to furnish the chief weapon in the fight for

fire prevention. Legislation is important; so is

inspection of the construction and condition of

buildings so that legislation may be backed up.

But, speaking broadly, the cooperation of the indi-

vidual, due to his enlightened self-interest, is

probably the essential factor in fire prevention

LOWDEN TO FILL BIG JOBS AS SOON AS HE IS SWORN IN

Held Important Move to Give Impetus to New Governor's Consolidation Scheme.

BY E. O. PHILLIPS.
Springfield, Ill., Jan. 5.—[Special.]—Gov. Elect Lowden will make some important appointments immediately after he is sworn in. Of the opinion is that of the utmost importance to the new administration and to the state that spokesmen for the new regime assume charge of the major executive departments without delay.

The appointments under consideration, it is understood, are the following:

President of the state board of administration.

Chairman of the public utilities commission.

Chairman of the live stock commission.

Chairman of the civil service commission.

Insurance commissioner.

Part of Political Strategy.
While the proposal to fill these places at once is in con. with the public statements from Col. Lowden that he would make no appointments until after the legislature had a chance to work on the administration's consolidation scheme, circumstances have arisen which it would be excellent political strategy for those appointments to be made and later worked into the consolidation scheme.

The chairmanship of the civil service commission, it is understood, has been formally offered to Edward A. Bancroft, Chicago attorney. Whether he has accepted or declined is not known. Mr. Bancroft is a strong supporter of the merit law.

The chairmanship of the state board of administration also has been offered to a Chicago man. It is said he has declined, at least temporarily. He is a conspicuous business man doing a real business by the catalogue route.

Adkins on Live Stock Board.
As a chairman of the live stock commission is named at once, it will be with the understanding that he will become the head of the department of agriculture if the consolidation plan goes through. Charles Adkins of Bement, former speaker of the house, is said to be Mr. Lowden's choice.

The disposition of the chairmanship of the public utilities commission is undecided. Fred E. Stearns, chairman of the Republican state committee, is said to have the refusal of the place. Former Attorney General William H. Stead was believed to be the original choice of the governor-elect, but eliminated himself from consideration.

Utilities Job Held Up.
Chairman O'Connell is expected to pass out with the retiring administration. The terms of former Gov. Richard Yates and of Frank H. Funk have expired. Recess appointments of both are now held up in the senate. It is expected they will be held up until the consolidation bill is attended to.

Strong pressure has been exerted upon the governor-elect. It is reported, to have him change in the superintendence of insurance quickly as possible. The prevailing idea is that the present superintendent, Rufus M. Potts, will be succeeded by Fred W. Potter, who was head of the insurance department during Gov. Deneen's term.

The adjutant general, Frank S. Dickson, by the terms of the military code adopted eight years ago, holds for life. It is generally known Col. Lowden desires that Gen. Dickson remain where he is.

Makers of Knabe Pianos Not Bankrupt Company

THE TRIBUNE has been asked to make a dispatch printed last Sunday from Cincinnati headed: "Knabe Piano Men Bankrupt." The bankruptcy referred to was of the Knabe Bros. Piano company of Norwood, O., with total liabilities of \$500,000. The partners in that concern are Wm. Wm. III. and Ernest Knabe, grandsons of the founder of the original Knabe company of Baltimore. That company—now merged in the American Piano company of Baltimore—was in no way connected with the Norwood, O., concern which failed. The Knabe piano is made by the Baltimore company.

A fire destroyed the Norwood plant some time ago and forced a receivership on that company.

Gains in Midway Students.
According to the figures of the University of Chicago, the total registration for the current year, ending June 30, 1917, was about 18,000. The students registered for work at the Midway school, while 1,100 students registered for the university college downtown. This is a 20 per cent increase over last fall. President Jordan, in his recent annual statement, said that the steady and rather uniform gains over each in attendance for years past is indicating that the pressure on the facilities of instruction in class rooms and laboratories.

I owe my fine complexion to Resinol Soap

The soothing, healing Resinol medicine in Resinol Soap, combined with its freedom from harsh, irritating alkalies, gives to red, rough and pimply complexions that whitens and softens which women crave.

A skin washed only with Resinol Soap is usually a skin to be proud of.

When the skin is in bad condition, spread on a little Resinol Cream, and wash before using Resinol Soap. Resinol Soap and Resinol Cream are sold by all druggists.

WEDDING NOTS

They Were Originally Spelled with a "K," but Now They're in Court to Remove the Initial.

RS. MAUD MADISON KUEPPEL, 4301 North Lincoln street, pleaded for separate maintenance. Her husband, Robert E., she says, actually wanted to tell her how to run the house.

MRS. JONA H. KEEL asks a divorce on the ground that James F. jumped on her (literally).

MRS. ADA V. TUCKER asks the court to release her from James R., who she alleges attempted to kill her.

MRS. GRACE EVERINGHAM says her husband, Paul, an insurance agent earning \$16,000 a year, gets drunk too often.

MRS. WILLA MANTEL, 1903 Summerville avenue, accuses David Mantel of possessing an extremely irritable temper.

MRS. IDA WAGNER accuses George Wagner of drinking overmuch and of threatening her and her child.

The next six months the Methodists and Universalists will worship together in the Trinity Methodist Episcopal church, formerly St. Paul's Universalist church, Thirtieth street and Prairie avenue.

The Trinity Methodists purchased some weeks ago the St. Paul's Universalist church property, and on Feb. 9 they will take possession. The present Trinity church, Thirtieth street and Indiana avenue, will be leased for business purposes.

On the social activities of the church the Universalists will continue the program which they had mapped out last fall, while the Methodists will begin the activities of the new South Side center, as the new Trinity will be called.

The center will include the Wabash Avenue, Trinity, and Marie churches and will stand in affiliated relations with the French, Second German, and probably other south side Methodist churches.

Bishop Nicholson to Talk.

The opening meeting on Friday evening, Feb. 9, will be a reception to Bishop Thomas Nicholson by the Chicago Methodist Social Union. On Sunday, Feb. 11, Bishop Nicholson will preach in the

METHODISTS TO WORSHIP WITH UNIVERSALISTS

Trinity Buys St. Paul's Church on Prairie, and Two Will Unite for a Time.

BY THE REV. W. B. NORTON.

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Sunday

FAMOUS NEGATIVES:
No Checks Cashed Here.

Yes, Yes, Loop Hounds Lead a Dog's Life

PEOPLE WHO'VE DONE US DIRT:
Street Car Strap Inventor.BARRY NAMED
RED SOX PILOT;
TERMS SECRETAccepts Carrigan's Job
After Talking to Frazee
and Mrs. Jack.COURAGEOUS PEOPLE, A
few down on their luck
and Society, saving from indi-
viduals. Sin destroys. Christ
MITH, Pastor Metropolitan

PRESBYTERIAN.

COURAGEOUS PEOPLE, A
few down on their luck
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viduals. Sin destroys. Christ
MITH, Pastor MetropolitanLIDE PARK CHURCH,
Blackstone-Ave. and 33d-st.
EXANDER ALISON JR.,
Minister.ORDINALLY INVITE YOU TO OUR
MEETINGS. OUR MEETINGS ARE AT 11:00 A.M. OUR
SCHOOL, 9:45. BAPTIST CHURCH, 11:00.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL.

CHRIST REFORMED
EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
Michigan-av. and 33d-st.
10:45 a.m. sermon by
Samuel M. Gibson, D.D.
"GOING FORWARD".
G. E. C. M.

SUNDAY EVENING CLUBS.

THE CHICAGO
SUNDAY EVENING CLUB,
ORCHESTRA HALL, S.P.M.
IDENT ALBERT P. FITCH
will speak on
THE POWER OF THE
POSITIVE LIFE."LENDING MUSICAL PROGRAM
AND THE VOCAL SOLOISTS.
ORGANIST, W. M. FRAZEE.
EIGHT O'CLOCK BIBLE TALK BY
FFORD W. BARNES,
President of the Club.GUESTS AND TRAVELING MEN
ARE SPECIALLY INVITED.MEMORIAL SUNDAY
EVENING CLUB,
CHURCH OF CHRIST,
old-bird, west of Cottage Grove
P.M. 1:30.THE BOY SCOUTS,
"A DEMONSTRATION".DR. WILLETT,
OMISE OF THE YEARS"

Y. M. C. A.

9:45 P.M.—MEN ONLY.
General Dept. Y. M. C. A.,
18 S. LA SALLE-ST.
THE HIGHER TRAIL,
C. V. ALBERT H. GAZE,
DOORS OPEN 8:30 P.M.

ZION.

ZION IN CHICAGO.
TABERNACLE,
2025 MICHIGAN AV.
OPENED ON 10-20-1916.LORD'S DAY JAN. 7, 1917.
INCORPORATED AT 8 P.M.

ADDRESS BY

ANCIS M. ROYAL,

HAS BEEN ALTOGETHER,
FIRE IN CHINA AND HAS
NOT BEEN FOR THEM
THE HEALING MEETING—EVERY
TUESDAY AT 8 P.M.SPECIAL NOTICE.
COME AND HEAR

VOLIVA

JAN. 6, 1917.
AT 8 P.M.—TABERNACLE,
CHICAGO-av. AND 26TH-ST.White Robed Choir
(voices) and Zion Or-
chestra (25 members) will

perform the following selec-

tions:

Shared in Six Big Series.

FASHION'S BLUE BOOK

Copyright: 1917: By The Chicago Tribune and the New York Globe.



Costume of Green Velvet.

BY JEAN SEIVRIGHT.

THE greatest variety of trimming is found in the small one piece frocks that are to be worn. The trimming is embroidery in fine metallic threads and lustrous floss. Tiny beads and narrow ribbons also suggest novel motifs to the decorators of women's dress, while tassels, beaded, braided, and fringed, are included in the galaxy of modish adornments.

Picture in the illustration is a lovely one-piece trimmings costume by the fine wool velvets. The color favored for this delectable creation is a soft shade of cinnamon green. The skirt is prettily box plaited on the sides, while a much enlarged facsimile of the narrow front panel gives a coatlike appearance to the back of this smart origination. Silk and bead tassels top the narrow

Tribune Cook Book

BY JANE EDDINGTON.

All receipts have been scientifically tested by Miss Eddington, a famous market materials and are endorsed by her.

Brisket bacon, always by the piece, 20 to 22 cents a pound. Glace ginger, 45 to 60 cents a pound, but 10 cents' worth is enough to season and garnish sandwiches for half a dozen people.

Boiled Brisket of Beef. HERE is hardly any little piece of meat that will give more, and more kinds of service, for the same amount of meat than a slice of bacon, yet I have yet to find an American cook book that tells anything about that service and I have consulted many. The most said, and that in but one, is that bacon may be boiled like ham. As ham is seasoned and flavored in many different ways, that information is not illuminating. The English cook books do give good advice about boiling, but stop there. It may be baked after it is boiled with success, results.

If the bacon is well cleaned, the pot liquor in which it is boiled has an excellent flavor, and when cold it will have a thick cream of soft white dripping over it. This liquor may be used for pea and bean soups, especially, but can by considerable nice treatment be used for others.

The boiled bacon is excellent cold for sandwiches and garnishing other meats, and when hot is conveniently served with greens or vegetable puree. It holds its places a handsome piece, surrounded with creases or with some such salad as a combination. It is fine also for sandwiches.

To prepare bacon, first wipe and brush and rinse, then pour over it boiling water to cover and let stand for two hours. The first thing that must be given attention is the U. S. inspector's mark, which is fairly branded in and unnecessarily deep. If careful some soap may be used, but after the bacon is cleaned first, but after the bacon is once wet one must scrape and scratch, because purple ink flavoring is undesirable.

After the bacon has soaked, scrape thoroughly, rinsing as many times as needed, then put to cook with cold water to cover, bringing to boiling point, but do not let water more than simmer after that, yet the gelatin boiling must be constant. Add onion, dry pepper, carrot, etc., to cooking water. Cook till tender or from two to three hours.

When tender and slightly cool, dip hands in cold water and peel off skin as you would that of an orange. If bacon sticks to this surface, cover with brown paper and take out for half hour. When cold, cut in this slices for table or for sandwiches with fresh bread and no butter. If you choose cut plums of glace ginger very thin and put over meat in sandwiches.

But We'd Not Care to Have Him in the Family.

"THE GILDED YOUTH"
Produced by American.
Directed by George L. Cargent.
THE CAST
John McCormick.....Richard Bennett
Mary.....Ruth Mitchell
Bess De Voe.....Adrienne Morrison
Uncle Henry.....George Periolat

BY MAE TINEE.

RICHARD BENNETT is the gulf of young society chaps, swimming idly about in the sea of circumstance, reaching out with thin-bean flappers for a fortune that doesn't materialize for a season of time and changes, met with hilarious approval from the audience of which I was a member. The eccentric and absent-minded, while a sore trial to live with possess facilities for furnishing boundless amusement when they are in somebody else's family.

John Silcock, nephew of a wealthy manufacturer, is sent out by Uncle Henry to earn his living, being conveniently placed for the purpose in one of his relative's establishments.

He accomplishes about as much in about the same way as would a St. Bernard puppy thrown on his own resources.

Everybody laughs at and secretly despises him save Mary, the be-curred little waitress at his boarding house, who sympathizes with, cares for and finally falls in love with him. John loves Mary, too, and makes her his wife, though he knows this will meet with the sore displeasure of Uncle Henry, who has it all planned that nephew shall marry Bess De Voe. Fond of Bess is John's boss, the Broker Crow, dashing portrayed by George Periolat. You can see that complications would naturally follow.

Poverty arises and confronts John Silcock with a menacing face. Things look pretty bad for a while. But Mr. Bennett, in almost any role, can be safely depended on to come out of his difficulties with flying colors. And not by the usual route of evasion or attack. He does the unusual and entirely discomfits Fate, who usually, in a fit of hysterics, turns her golden horn upside down in the air, fairly showering him with the good things of earth.

In the end, as the clock strikes 12, he marries Mary.

Ruth Mitchell as the little waitress is pliant and winsome—but she will wear those curly! Old enough to be out earning her own living in the most prosaic of ways; old enough to marry, but not old enough to do up her hair. The ever-

Bright Sayings of the Children

"The Tribune" will pay \$1 for each childlike saying printed. The contribution is the author's own, and may be used in any magazine or paper. Write on one side of the paper only. It is not possible to acknowledge or return unavailable contributions. Address bright sayings to Auntie Bee, Tribune, Chicago.



Malted milk had been ordered as a part of my small boy's diet. He disliked it very much, and one day at luncheon I said: "Clyde, let's pretend this is oyster stew." He replied: "No, mamma; let's pretend it's all dried up."

My 5 year old cousin, Tessie, visited me one afternoon. To entertain her I sat on the floor with her and helped her clip some colored paper dolls from a magazine. Her mother, who has four small children, and does her own housework, has little time to play with them. For a while Tessie and I got along. Then suddenly she became thoughtful, scanned me from head to foot as I lay on the rug, and asked, earnestly: "Are you a lady or a girl?" J. B. G.

On returning home one evening with a severe headache my young son came up to the bedside and said: "Mother, where are you sick?"

"O, I said, "I have a very severe headache and am sick all over."

He said: "Why, mother, you must have ate something wasn't becoming to you."

Willie's grandmama had brought Willie a box of candy. "Grandma," asked Willie, "do you like candy all the time?"

"Not all the time," replied grandmama. "Sometimes I like it."

"Well, the times you don't like it, will you give it to me?" asked Willie.

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Society and Entertainments

Mrs. Tietjens Tells of Oriental Ways

With an extensive trip into the interior of China on a houseboat, along numerous canals and under bridges, populated in hives with natives who hark queer ways, to move their curiosity, was taken by the women of society yesterday, as they listened to the revelations of Junice Tietjens, who spoke of the oriental people of the orient and from a volume of poems written during her recent visit there.

Mrs. Tietjens, who is the daughter of W. A. Hammonton of Evanston and general editor of Poetry, Miss Harriet Hammonton's mother of verse, was the poet and speaker of the day at the first of the January teas of the Chicago Club, which was devoted to the debuts and younger college members of the club.

Everybody was warned not to believe a thing reported about China except what she might see with her own eyes and smell with her own nose, and in detail the poet, poetess, poet, showed phases of the Chinese personality that one's own regards most unmentionable seemed as acceptable lessons and by preference, and on the other produced infinite art creations.

Miss Edgar Lee Masters introduced the speaker, and Miss Barbara Preble, one of the season's debutantes, was hostess for the day.

Among those who attended the tea party were Miss Dorothy North, Miss Helen Dupee, Miss Marjorie Valentine, Miss Bertha Iles, Miss Florence White, Miss Stella Tutte, Mrs. A. C. Goodrich, Mrs. P. M. Chamberlain, and Mrs. A. C. Tute.

Miss Louise Garaghty, Noffett photo



And One Simply Can't Walk That Far

BY CINDERELLA.

EVERYBODY seems to feel sure that the Society of Butchers and Bakers will meet this Twelfth Night at the Edgewater Beach hotel. If so, what a glorious time will be had by the taxicab companies! The young men are even now turning over the nimble dollars and wondering if there's any truth in such a direful rumor.

Apropos of young men and taxi meters, a care free youth went to a very smart dinner-dance a few days since, given in a tall Lake Shore drive apartment.

He ordered the taxi to come back for him. At 5 o'clock the next morning the hostess was wakened from her well earned slumbers by the taxicab driver on the telephone inquiring if she had any further use for the taxi, at that moment registering \$19 and waiting patiently in her home.

One hour of hostesses being held up with their own drawing rooms, one minute tickets and for the rest of the time, more than as the Allied as ever, but almost never does one hear of the hostess footing taxi bills for the young men who dine at her parties. Perhaps it will come to that yet, who knows?

Some of the women are saying that it's a dangerous thing to take a husband to a dinner party just now. What a charming lady on one side of a man and a clever one on the other—the usual arrangement—he is immediately held up for cash contributions to some booth to which his wife does not belong.

Speaking of the Allied bazaar, Lucien Muretto turns out, along with his other great talents, to be a very fine etcher, and he's presenting among other things some of his own etchings to the Canadian picture show.

It's the great thing now to hear Muretto sing the "Marseillaise," since he sang it that day at the Belgian luncheon at the Blackstone and caused every body present the utmost emotion and caused their hearts to beat up in their bosoms. It was quite a pity the moment for the "Marseillaise" was not better chosen, for the breasts of chicken in just then, and it did seem inappropriate and mundane after such a tremendous emotional upheaval to be stuffing chicken into one's mouth, and with no many hungry and miserable Belgians, too.

Betwixt the salad and dessert would have been a more appropriate moment, but these are mere afterthoughts, of course, are always more wonderful than forethoughts.

Again of food, we are to run a "hot foot" booth at the bazaar. The one in Boston, conducted by an ultra lady of Beacon street, made \$600 profits the first afternoon. The cheers, and be sure to take your Felsing poodle on a leash for a fortnight or so.

Charles' great shop is to be held at 6 West Fifty-third street for Miss Elizabeth Remond, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Remond of 800 Madison avenue.

Miss Mildred Sutton Ward, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Henry Ward, will be married to Henry Smith Marlor tomorrow afternoon in Christ's church, Rye, N. Y.

Mrs. Herbert Dean Lounsbury will introduce their daughter, Miss Marion Lounsbury, tomorrow afternoon at a reception to be held at 6 West Fifty-third street for Howell Lewis Reid of Grand Rapids, Mich., who is a nephew of Gen. J. G. Jephcott himself, and who has a son, a charming young man.

Mr. Reid is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Melville Reid of Baltimore, Md., his mother being the French general's sister. Miss King is visiting her aunts in the city.

The canniest person in town doesn't do any more than whisper a guess about the place of holding the annual Twelfth Night courtatings of the Butchers and Bakers and Candies Makers, which will be held tonight, test he be laughing in a place that is known only to "Bill."

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The canniest person in town doesn't do any more than whisper a guess about the place of holding the annual Twelfth Night courtatings of the Butchers and Bakers and Candies Makers, which will be held tonight, test he be laughing in a place that is known only to "Bill."

Again of food, we are to run a "hot foot" booth at the bazaar. The one in Boston, conducted by an ultra lady of Beacon street, made \$600 profits the first afternoon. The cheers, and be sure to take your Felsing poodle on a leash for a fortnight or so.

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\$10,000 BERTH FOR MAC CORMAC ON SCHOOL ROLL?

**Auditing Trustees Propose the
Mayor's Friend Have New
Bureau of Efficiency.**

Another chapter was recorded yesterday in the relationship between Morton MacCormac and the board of education. Mr. MacCormac is the statistician's stat-

istician of the board, placed in a \$4,000 job at the request of Mayor Thompson. The audit committee of the board recommended that Mr. MacCormac's "im-
presa of statistics" be translated into a department of efficiency and organization. There are at present three departments of the board, the educational, the administrative, and the legal. The heads of these departments, John D. Bishop, Lewis E. Larson, and Angus Roy Chapman, are each paid a salary of \$10,000 a year.

Byes on \$10,000 Salary.

No question of salary was raised as it takes eleven votes of the board to spend money, and the regular members were fully in agreement. Wednesday. A motion of this present would make the change in favor of the mayor's representative.

Mr. MacCormac was frank to state that the position ought to pay \$10,000.

"I don't know whether or not I shall be the man to head the department," Mr. MacCormac smiled. "but whatever is at the head of it should receive \$10,000."

Mr. MacCormac said his statistical du-

NOTABLES TELL WHAT'S MATTER WITH DOCTORS

Some Laud Physicians as "Civilization's Flower"—Others Something Else.

"What's the matter with the doctor?" is answered in a symposium on the medical profession in the Medical Review of Reviews for January by sixty-six men and women who have

gained distinction in other fields than medicine.

Seven contributors said they agreed with Robert Louis Stevenson that "the doctor is the bane of our civilization."

The seven are John Kendrick Bangs, Elsie Carman, Robert W. Chambers, the late Anthony Comstock, Margaret Dehaven, Booth Tarkington, and Edith M. Thomas.

Among others who give the doctor un-
stinted praise are George W. Cable,

David Starr Jordan, William Dean Howells, R. F. Outcault, John Philip Sousa, and Alton B. Parker.

Peril to the Community?

Agnes Repplier, essayist, says, evi-
dently referring to "ethics of the pro-
fession":

"I have no criticism to pass on doc-
tors, save that their *esprit de corps* has
reached a point where it ceases to be a
service and threatens to become a peril
to the community."

John Sparge, socialist author, says,
"I have long held the opinion that the
medical profession is overcrowded," and
asserts the standards for entering the
profession should be raised.

Upton Sinclair believes the troubles
are that the medical profession is not
socialized and that while the world is
moving, it is an established thing and
has to be prodded.

Theodore Dreiser advises to "avoid
doctors and lawyers as long as there is
any other course."

Half Incompetent, McClure Says.

S. S. McClure writes that half of the
medical profession is incompetent—"as
God made them."

John Wanamaker believes there are
severe defects in the medical profession
than in any other.

Andrew Carnegie's contribution is:
"The medical profession in our day is
based upon sexual and constantly in-
creasing knowledge, and there is no
limit to its progress."

Rose Hartwick Thorpe, poet, was
among those who said they do not be-
lieve in doctors and medicine. She
wrote that she had enjoyed "forty
years" of invalidism, under the care of
various doctors, and twenty-five years
of health during the time their
services were discontinued."

And there you are.



Copyright Hart Schaffner & Marx

"The last word" in every trans-
action in a Maurice L. Rothschild
store is "satisfaction." If you
don't get it, we don't.

On at least ninety per cent of the mer-
chandise in our store the prices are not higher
than last year. We doubt if any other cloth-
ing organization can say as much. We advise
you to buy now for the future; next fall's
prices, war or peace, will be a third higher.

We offer you some big profits in blue and black suit values—3d floor

BEFORE the advance in costs of blue and black weaves we made very heavy purchases; and we extend the advantage to you. We can't lose money by keeping these goods, but you can make money by buying them now. The prices are a third below present values.

English weaves, Hockanums, Metcalf weaves; all pure Australian worsteds. Blues guaranteed fast indigo dyes. Smart styles for men and young men; all sizes; a fit for every figure.

\$15, \$18, \$20, \$22.50, \$25, \$30, \$35, \$40, \$45.

Men's fancy weave suits; entire 2d floor

A FIT for every figure, that's what we can give you; no matter how big, how stout, how tall, how well or badly proportioned your figure, we'll fit you in stylish and serviceable clothes.

New Scotch and English fabrics; Hockanums, Mabbets; the best val-
ues possible in good looking suits; made to order the same grades will cost
you double our prices. \$15, \$18, \$20, \$22.50, \$25, \$30, \$35, \$40, \$50.

Special sale of Tuxedo suits, \$23.50

THIS sale of the best grades of Hart Schaffner & Marx Tuxedo suits
is a money making opportunity for you; all sizes for \$23.50
men and young men. \$30, \$35, \$40 values.

Business men's suits at \$20

IN weights for year-round wear; silk mixtures, triple-twist
worsteds, tweeds; many good colors. Extreme values, \$20

Special values in overcoats, \$18

MEN'S and young men's styles, silk
trimmed. Blanket back weaves, belt
styles, pinch-backs, ulsterettes, motor
coats; new stylish colorings, grays, blues,
tans, oxfords.

The best overcoat offer \$18
of the season, now at

Men's on 6th; young men's on 4th floor.

Special trousers sale

THE short ends of suit fabrics from Hart
Schaffner & Marx made up for us in fine
trousers. Suits from these materials sell at \$20,
\$25, \$30, \$35, \$40. A third less than real values,
\$3.90 and \$5.

Strong values, excellent styles in young men's clothes; 4th floor

THE leading features of the season are here, the most fashion-
able, and best made clothes.

Young men's military style overcoats, new belt models, new
single and double-breasted styles; belt and sack suits. All made
with an eye to the young men's tastes.

The prices offer you a good profit on your money.
Suits and overcoats \$15, \$18, \$20, \$22.50, \$25, \$30, \$35.

Money-saving on boys' clothes

SUITS, overcoats, mackinaws; stanch, dependable qualities;
each suit has two pairs of knickerbockers; each overcoat has
adjustable collar and belt; each mackinaw is in a sport style.

It's a great value-getting opportu-
nity. \$5.95, \$6.95, \$7.95, \$8.95, \$10.

Open Saturday till 9 P. M.

Maurice L. Rothschild

Good clothes and nothing else

Southwest corner Jackson and State

Money
cheerfully
refunded

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services were discontinued."

And there you are.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

For Southern
Wear



MISSES' APPAREL

The Misses' Apparel Sections announce special displays of lovely new things—Frocks of crepes and silks and organdies for day and dance wear; Suits of smart woolens for travel times, and of rich, rough-woven silks, for wear under sunny skies; Coats of soft Bolivia cloths and new woolens especially designed for motoring wear. These are displays which should appeal to every young woman contemplating the selection of a wardrobe for Florida or California.

Sketched:

Suit of rough-woven silk, box-plaited
back and tie belt to coat; cuffs, large collar
and skirt of color-printed silk. Price \$60.

Soft Bolivia cloth Coat, charmingly
fastened at the side with many close-set
buttons and beautifully lined. Price \$97.50.

Afternoon Frock of two tones of Georg-
ette crepe, girlishly simple with its soft
folds of the fabric and its rows of cord
shirrings. Price \$85. Sixth Floor, North Room.



\$60 Silk
Velour
Coat

Large collar
and belted
model—
silk lined
throughout
As sketched

\$30

No
C. O. D.'s,
Refunds,
Exchanges
or
Credits

January Clearance of
Cloth Suits—Now \$12.50, \$17.50, \$22.50

All styles. Materials
according to weight and
cloth and checks. Some
skirted; others for trimmings.

F. N. MATTHEWS & CO., 21 East Madison Street

Mandel Brothers

Glove counters, first floor

900 pairs of men's gloves
—resewn stock & "seconds"

85c —originally
up to 1.50

The imperfections are slight: the gloves
in excellent assortment of colors, com-
prising tan, oak, gray; mocha gloves in-
cluded; at 85c.

Children's gloves reduced to clear at 85c.
Resewn stock and "seconds" in all colors and sizes.
Some of the gloves are washable. Original price
ranged to 1.25.



SECTION GENERAL MARKETS, WA

CITY SANITATION AFTER ALL IS OUR SALVATION

Crowded Tenements Ho-
of Our Healthiest
habitants.

BY HENRY M. HYATT
We civic reformers are
stabled in the house
friends. We visit what we
call the slums and shud-
dug a lot of people
sleeping in one room. We
or ten stalwart Russian m-
sters two beds and a cot—
ing of the floor—in a room
dows of the house which are
the single door is tightly cl-
cotton batting.

We hurry back to the
with an article—holding
reminiscently—picturing the
conditions and declaring
overcrowding is a men-
health of the whole commu-
nothing of the individuals
earned. We declare that
corked room, full of foul
almost empty of air, is a
ease, particularly when it
by ten men innocent of bat-
ten men innocent of bat-

Now Hear Dr. Cabot
Wherupon appears Dr.
Cabot of Boston—

Dr. Richard C. Cabot of

The home of the bean and

Where the Loucheus spe-

Cabots,

And the Cabots speak on

From every standpoint he

unquestioned authority. A

Housing reforms are ve-
their effect on public he-
crowding in the tenements
evil to sexual morality, but
slight detriment to health.

Impression to the contrar-

the ancient fallacy that

mean danger to health.

and ill smelling privies we

discovery of bacteria as the

in disease.

So far as is now known

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No Toothbrush: Fine

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dred ever had a toothbrush.

Yet would be difficult to

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decay. The fact that they</



SECTION TWO.
GENERAL NEWS,
MARKETS, WANT ADS.

CITY SANITATION AFTER ALL IS NOT OUR SALVATION

Crowded Tenements Hold Some
of Our Healthiest In-
habitants.

ZANDONAI'S OPERA ON THE FRANCESCA THEME

"FRANCESCA DA RIMINI"
Opera in four acts by Riccardo Zandonai; performed at the Auditorium for the first time in Chicago by the Chicago Opera Association in the Auditorium, with the Chicago Civic Auditorium.

BY FREDERICK DONAGHEY.

THE composer of "Francesca da Rimini" made known to Chicago last night in the Auditorium, is gone far from the ambition which animated him in his earlier opera, "Conchita," sung once at the end of the 1913-14 season. No body with unpleasant memories of the latter (assuming, that it is remembered at all by anybody save those who, like myself in this instance, regard retrospect as necessary) need because of them be kept from the new work; this contains not a hint of the easier, fatuous, absurd venture in verismo which was the sole appeal of "Conchita."

"Francesca" is imaginative, poetic, modern: a composition which suggests Montezemelli's "L'Amore del Te Re" more, perhaps, than anything else. It is an eloquently-Italian treatment in music of the essentially-Italian use which D'Annunzio, in his like-named play, made of the famous passage in Dante. But the composer, in running from the manner of "Conchita," did not take the path followed to fame and fortune by the most successful of his living countrymen, Puccini: "Francesca" is produced Italy in the way of Verdi's "Otello," with even a little need to the composer of "Bohemian" and "Butterfly."

Now Hear Dr. Cabot.

Matthews
Cabot to Boston
at Madison Street
State and Webster

Another
Saturday
Special.
\$60 Silk
Velour
Coat
Large collar
and belted
model—
silk lined
throughout.
As sketched,
\$30
Clearance of
in Suits—Now at
\$50, \$17.50, \$22.50
shades. Materials
wool velours, broad-
and checks. Send
orders for trimmings.

And He Says—

From every standpoint he speaks with unquestioned authority. A he says: "Health reforms are very feeble in their effect on public health. Overrunning in tenements is a fearful evil in sexual morality, but a relatively slight derision to health. The popular expression is the contrary rests upon the poorest fallacy that bad smells mean danger to health. Leaky drains and ill-smelling privies were the favorite expression of illness previous to the discovery of bacteria as the chief agents in disease."

So far as he is now known, the smells of crowded city tenements are quite harmless. Bad ventilation is a bad habit which is probably commoner in country districts than in the congested wards of cities."

No Toothbrush; Russian Muffins.

Go back to the Russian muffs who are living eight and ten in a room in the back tenements of Liberty and O'Brien streets. Not one in a hundred of them ever used a toothbrush in his life. Yet it would be difficult to find an equal number of other men in Chicago whose teeth are so white, hard and free from decay. The reason is that they largely eat salt fish and salt and that they eat very little meat may or may not have something to do with the fact.

In spite of the unhealthy conditions under which they apparently live, they are as a class extremely hardy and healthy. Many more of them suffer from venereal diseases than from any other ailments.

No Toothbrush; Russian Muffins. A year ago this winter there was something like an epidemic of grippe in Chicago. There were thousands of cases of severe colds, ordinarily diagnosed as grippe, though the true grippe germ does not seem to have been present. At any rate, there were hundreds, perhaps thousands, of such cases. They were found almost everywhere in the residence districts. Plenty of people who lived in the most healthful and sanitary surroundings were afflicted.

Horded in Lodging House.

At the same time there were between 800 and 900 men sleeping nightly in the municipal lodging house. They were men of the streets. Often poorly clad and not well fed. They came into the free lodging house with wet feet, sometimes soaked through, and lay down on the floors, with nothing but newspaper under them, as closely as they could be packed. The beds which filled the big dormitory rooms were frightened. Not a single case of grippe developed in the lodging house, while the epidemic ran outside.

Does not cite herdsman, real estate agent, and Albert J. Mulkey, contractor, and the Chicago Title & Trust company were made defendants in an action filed by Mrs. Sophia Marley, a widow of Edgar county, who has sued for \$60,000 a residence.

Barbour was Miss Mary Dwyer, a stenographer. They had traveled much after their marriage. Then they returned to Chicago. Mrs. Barbour has gone to Reno to establish a residence.

Congress Extends Life
of Newlands Committee

Washington, D. C., Jan. 5.—Extension of the life of the Newlands joint railroad committee until the convening of the Sixty-fifth congress next December, without an additional appropriation, was agreed to today by administration leaders in congress and the necessary provision was embodied in a joint resolution favorably reported by both the Senate and house commerce committees.

Find Exits Blocked.

On Dec. 21, the thirteenth anniversary of the fire, during the matinee performance at the Auditorium, the audience was held in suspense by the sudden appearance of a fireman who had been sent to inspect exits. The exits were found to be closed. The audience was held in suspense until the fireman had taken steps to open them.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST
NEWSPAPER

CIRCULATION
600,000
OVER 600,000 SUNDAY
600,000
OVER 600,000 DAILY

SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1917.

* 13

"CRIME TRUSTS" HIT BY TRUE BILLS IN 4 BIG INQUIRIES

Auto Thieves, Crooked Junk-
men, Shady Bondsman, and
Swindling Runners Accused.

Four "trusts," whose operations are alleged to be considerably outside the law, were under the fire of the state's attorney's office and grand jury yesterday.

They are the "auto thieves' trust," the "junkmen's club," the "runner's ring," and the "bondsman's circle."

Here is the result of the day:

AUTO THIEVES' TRUST

Sixteen true bills—each on two counts, one of larceny and the other charging receiving stolen property—were returned against thirteen defendants by the grand jury. Action was taken by the grand jury following the appearance before it of Abraham Rayner, otherwise "Abe the Agent," a confessed former member of the "trust."

Twelve of Those Indicted.

Twelve of the thirteen indicted are in custody and their names and connection with the "trust" are:

William "Kid" Howard, one of the heads of the organization.

William Whitehead, recently a defendant in the trial of Mrs. Elvina Stiles, acquitted as "queen of the trust."

Roy D. Whitehead, recently a fugitive from justice. His bond was raised from \$5,000 to \$50,000.

Harold McCarthy, the Minneapolis "kingpin" of the "trust," charged with receiving stolen cars from Chicago and disposing of them in Minnesota.

Waiter "Fatty" French.

Martin "Bo" Peterson.

Charles Berdege, alleged member of the "King street branch" of the "trust," charged with maintaining a garage for stolen cars at 700 Keith street.

Louis Mirabel.

William Schramm.

James Sheehan, California avenue agent for the "trust."

James Shape, charged with the theft of an automobile last Saturday night.

Joseph Daillie, said to be the organization's "Gang, Inc. agent.

More Trouble Coming.

Twenty-five or more indictments, it was reported, will be sought within the next few days against the members of the police department, four detective sergeants, and several insurance adjusters. In addition to "Abe the Agent," two women and a number of automobile owners testified before the grand jury. The women were Alice Williams, a cabaret singer of Gary, and Marie Kuzara of 747 Keith street.

Assistant State's Attorney Walker left last night for Minneapolis, where efforts are being made to extradite Ira Bond and Frank Parker, alleged "kingpins" of the "trust."

RUNNER'S RING

Hidden graft leads directly into the city hall from establishments near railroad stations where members of the organization thrive through the unluring of unwary newcomers arriving in Chicago are sought in an investigation by the state's attorney's office.

Ald. John Toman reported to Assistant State's Attorney Sullivan the story of a \$9,000 bribe alleged to have been offered members of the city council license committee if they would take steps to "lay on" the "ring" and let it swindle in peace.

In Ben Collins' Cafe.

At the moment, said Sergt. Henry Nelson, who questioned about the means he ate in the cafe of Ben Collins at Twenty-third street and Cottage Grove avenue. He said he paid for all the meals he ate except an occasional "sandwich" in the kitchen with the chef. He also was asked about his actions on a certain day when he put his hand into a wall cabinet, removed something, and then quickly put his hand into his overcoat pocket. He admitted that he took only a box of matches.

Numerous manufacturing companies are alleged to have been swindled in this fashion. "Twelve members of the club," charged with swindling, were brought before Ald. John Toman yesterday to be questioned to Feb. 15. They are: Sam Charkin, Nathan Israeli, Eli Goldstein, Joseph Goldblatt, Samuel Wainster, Norman Steinberg, Louis Campbell, Charles Ex, Jack Goldfarb, Louis Barnett, and William Friedman. Assistant State's Attorney Daniel G. Ramer is prosecuting the case.

In BONDSEN'S "CIRCLE"

Like all well equipped railroads, this organization had a "block system," which was used in this connection, however, had nothing to do with "bondsman," but bounded mainly on a number of wooden blocks with spikes attached.

The spikes were driven into the bottom of boxes of junk purchased, and the boxes thus resting on the ground instead of breaking by the scales on which the junk was supposed to be weighed. Mr. Junkman netted a tidy little discount on each deal.

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In BONDSEN'S "CIRCLE"

One is a clerk in the Municipal court. Several others have been involved in Judge Linda's daily bondsman's show. The "circle":

Joseph Weber, 3202 Southport avenue, clerk, the Municipal court.

William Callahan, 2226 South Keele street, the Kaplan, 112 Maxwell street.

Louis Bittel, 512 Wells street.

Jacob Miller, 1325 West Twelfth street.

Henry Rosenthal, 1724 West Lake street.

Joseph Scherman, 8 West Twenty-third street.

Louis Cohen, 422 South Clark street.

Attorney Richard M. Westbrooks, 802 South State street, to Judge Swanson:

"I was suffering with an awful toothache, your honor. I opened my mouth to drop a bit of liquor on my tooth when the liquor all runs down my throat and I wake up and find myself pinched."

"Discharged," said the judge.

HIS BAD TOOTHCHE TALE Wins His Discharge

William Hickey, 67 years old, 800 South State street, to Judge Swanson:

"I was suffering with an awful toothache, your honor. I opened my mouth to drop a bit of liquor on my tooth when the liquor all runs down my throat and I wake up and find myself pinched."

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William Hickey, 67 years old, 800 South State street, to Judge Swanson:

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LONGS UNLOAD WHEAT, CAUSING FURTHER BREAK

Holders Dislike Character of Political News—Corn Market Relatively Firm.

Political news brought about a change in sentiment in the wheat trade yesterday and lower prices resulted. Many of those who have recently accumulated long lines sold freely and there was also much selling credited to export interests, probably representing wheat shipped on Thursday in anticipation of export business which failed to materialize. May wheat closed 5¢ lower, while new crop contracts were off 14¢/2¢. The market was extremely nervous and was quick to respond to any buying or selling orders of size. Short covering near the close caused prices to rally materially from low figures.

The market lacked the support from the seaboard and foreign buyers have been so conspicuous recently, displaying a heavy tone from the outset. The seaboard reported 900,000 bu sold for export in all positions. This included 100,000 bu from Omaha at the highest premium on the crop, though the bids were reduced 5¢ to the previous basis.

Wheat Statistics Published.

Statistics were bullet, but longs feared to hold to their wheat in the face of persistent efforts to bring about a peace conference, and with the rail strike still far from satisfactory. Clearances from the seaboard were largest in some time at 1,558,000 bu and compared with 1,641,000 bu a year ago. Bradstreet's wheat and flour clearances from North America for the week ended Jan. 12, 1917, were 4,231,000 bu last week and 10,886,000 bu a year ago.

Primary receipts were 663,000 bu, compared with 465,000 bu a year ago.

Starboard Tone in Corn.

Corn continued its stout tone, despite the weakness in wheat, and closed 5¢ higher to a fraction lower. Much local and commission house selling was induced by the break in wheat, but the offerings were absorbed by cash and export interests and prices at the lowest were only a cent under the previous close. Iowa was reported to have sold large quantities of cash corn in the last few days, but it is understood most of this corn has been contracted for by seaboard people. Sales of 320,000 bu for export were reported at the seaboard yesterday. Local shipping sales were 15,000 bu.

Bradstreet's reports 320,000 bu cleared from North America this week, against 102,000 bu in last week and 1,220,000 bu a year ago. Liverpool spot corn was 2¢ higher and Broomhall confirms the report that the British government will take over all stocks at Thursday's price. Argentina shipped 2,483,000 bu this week, against 2,112,000 bu a year ago. Primary receipts were 1,055,000 bu, against 1,023,000 bu a year ago.

Oats Weak and Lower.

Oats were weak again, showing declines of 5¢ at the finish. Selling was in sympathy with the break in wheat, and although cash interests were fair buyers, offerings were too liberal to have anything but lower values. Short selling continues to be restricted by the lack of cars, but sales of 500,000 bu were reported here yesterday, including 520,000 bu for export. Clearances from the seaboard were moderate at 288,000 bu. Primary receipts totaled 46,000 bu, against 97,000 bu a year ago. Local meat shipments were 2,001,000 bu, against 4,018,000 bu a year ago, with lard shipments 905,000 lb, against 1,841,000 lb last year. Liverpool spot lard was 10¢ higher.

Timothie was steady. March, \$5.85 bid and \$6.20 asked; cash lots sold \$2,450. Cleavers held steady, with cash quoted at \$12,000/17.00.

Flaxseed was 5¢ lower, with cash quoted at \$2,834/22,574 nominal. Minneapolis and Duluth closed 5¢ lower and

Winnipeg 5¢ higher.

Wheat futures were 5¢ lower, while corn futures were off 14¢/2¢.

Argentina's wheat and flour clearances from North America for the week ended Jan. 12, 1917, were 4,231,000 bu last week and 10,886,000 bu a year ago.

Primary receipts were 663,000 bu, compared with 465,000 bu a year ago.

It is understood another attempt will be made to change the rules in regard to commissions on cash grain transactions, it being proposed to make the change to 1 per cent of the value of the grain handled for wheat, corn, rye, oats, and barley. At present the rates are 10 per cent on wheat, rye, and barley, and 5¢ on oats. Present rates will be the same as those charged for the rate otherwise, if the proposed amendment is carried.

Argentina weather conditions were reported fine for the movement of wheat and for the corn crop. The corn outlook is said to have improved materially the last two weeks. Tonnage is scarce, with a good deal of room given over to boat shipments.

Receipts inspected yesterday: Wheat, 22 car. corn, 220 car.; oats, 84 car.; rye, 34 car.; barley, 24 car. Hogs estimated for today, 24,000 head.

Herbert H. Moore and Frank J. Garneau made application for membership on the board of trade.

Minneapolis wheat stocks showed an increase of 75,000 bu for the week.

extra fancy and straight, \$1,000/12.50; hard winter, \$600/7.50; wheat, \$1,000/12.50; corn, \$1,000/12.50; oats, \$1,000/12.50; rye, \$1,000/12.50.

DULUTH, Minn., Jan. 5.—DULUTH—On May 1, 1916, No. 2, \$1,000/12.50; No. 2, \$1,000/12.50; No. 3, \$1,000/12.50; No. 4, \$1,000/12.50; No. 5, \$1,000/12.50; No. 6, \$1,000/12.50; No. 7, \$1,000/12.50; No. 8, \$1,000/12.50; No. 9, \$1,000/12.50; No. 10, \$1,000/12.50; No. 11, \$1,000/12.50; No. 12, \$1,000/12.50; No. 13, \$1,000/12.50; No. 14, \$1,000/12.50; No. 15, \$1,000/12.50; No. 16, \$1,000/12.50; No. 17, \$1,000/12.50; No. 18, \$1,000/12.50; No. 19, \$1,000/12.50; No. 20, \$1,000/12.50; No. 21, \$1,000/12.50; No. 22, \$1,000/12.50; No. 23, \$1,000/12.50; No. 24, \$1,000/12.50; No. 25, \$1,000/12.50; No. 26, \$1,000/12.50; No. 27, \$1,000/12.50; No. 28, \$1,000/12.50; No. 29, \$1,000/12.50; No. 30, \$1,000/12.50; No. 31, \$1,000/12.50; No. 32, \$1,000/12.50; No. 33, \$1,000/12.50; No. 34, \$1,000/12.50; No. 35, \$1,000/12.50; No. 36, \$1,000/12.50; No. 37, \$1,000/12.50; No. 38, \$1,000/12.50; No. 39, \$1,000/12.50; No. 40, \$1,000/12.50; No. 41, \$1,000/12.50; No. 42, \$1,000/12.50; 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Further additions are being made to the drafting force.

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